

# A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MERCHANT, POLITICIAN, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

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## THE SECRET CLOSET.

Let Well Enough Alone.

A little more than fifty years ago, a man by the name of Henry Thompson called at the house of John Smith, a resident in a retired part of England, and requested a night's lodging. This request was readily granted, and the stranger, having taken his usual accommodations, retired early to bed, requesting that he might be awakened between the following morning. When the servant appointed to call him entered the room for that purpose, he was found in his bed perfectly dead. On examining his body, no marks of violence appeared, but his countenance looked extremely natural. The story of his death soon spread among the neighbors, and inquiries were made who he was, and by what means he came by his death.

Nothing certain, however, was known. He had arrived on horseback, and was seen passing through a neighboring village, about an hour before he reached the house where he came to his end. And then, as to the manner of his death, so little could be discovered, that the jury which were summoned to investigate the cause returned a verdict that he died "by the visitation of God." When this was done, the stranger was buried.

Days and weeks passed on, and little further was known. The public mind, however, was not at rest. Suspicion existed that the man was not the stranger's death. Whispers to that effect were expressed, and in the minds of many, Smith was considered as the guilty man. The former character of Smith had not been perfect. He had been a man of great energy, involved himself in debt by his extravagance, and at length, being suspected of having obtained money wrongfully, he suddenly fled from the town. More than ten years, however, and now elapsed since he had been seen. He had lived at his present residence, apparently in good circumstances, and with an improved character. His former life, however, was now remembered, and suspicion, after all, fastened upon him.

At the expiration of two months, a gentleman one day stopped in the place for the purpose of making inquiry respecting the stranger, who had been found dead in his bed. He supposed himself to be a brother of the man. The horse and clothes of the unfortunate man still remained, and were immediately known as having belonged to his brother. The body itself was also taken up, and though considerably changed, bore strong resemblance to him. He now felt authorized to ascertain, if possible, the manner of his death. He proceeded, therefore, to investigate the circumstances as well as he was able. At length, he made known to the magistrate of the district, the information he had collected, and upon the strength of this, Smith was taken to jail to be tried for the wilful murder of Henry Thompson.

The celebrated Lord Mansfield was then on the bench. He charged the grand jury to be cautious as to finding a bill against the prisoner. The evidence of his guilt, if guilty, might be small. At a future time it might be greater. The information might be obtained. Should the jury find a bill against him, and should he be acquitted, he could not be molested again, whatever testimony might rise up against him. The grand jury, however, did find a bill, but it was by a majority of only one. At length, the trial of trial arrived. Smith was brought into court, and placed at the bar. A great crowd thronged the room, eager and anxious to see the prisoner, and to hear the trial. He himself appeared firm and collected. Nothing in his appearance or manner indicated guilt, and when the question was put to him by the Clerk, "Are you guilty, or not guilty?" he answered with an unflinching tongue, and a countenance perfectly unchanged, "not guilty."

The counsel for the prosecution now opened the case. And it was apparent he had little expectation of being able to find the prisoner guilty. He stated to the jury that the case was involved in great mystery. The prisoner was a man of respectability and of property. The deceased was supposed to have had gold and jewels to a large amount; but the prisoner was not so much in want of funds as to be under a strong temptation to steal. And, if the prisoner had obtained the property, he had effectually concealed it. Not a trace of it could be found. Why then was the prisoner suspected? He would state the grounds of suspicion.

Henry Thompson was a jeweller, residing in London, and a man of wealth. He had left London for the purpose of meeting a trader at Hull, of whom he expected to make a large purchase. The trader he did meet, and after the departure of the latter, Mr. Thompson was known to have in his possession gold and jewels to a large amount.

With these in his possession, he left Hull on his return to London. It was not known that he stopped until he reached Smith's, and the next morning was found dead in his bed. He died then in Smith's house, and if it could be shown that he came to his death in an unnatural way, it would increase the suspicion

that the prisoner was in some way connected with the murder.

Now, then, continued the counsel, it will be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the deceased died by poison. But what was the poison? It was a recent discovery of some German chemist, said to be produced from distilling the seed of the wild cherry tree. It was a poison more powerful than any other known, and deprived of life so immediately, as to leave no marks of suffering, and no contrivance to the feature.

But then the question was, by whom was it administered? One circumstance, a small one indeed, and yet upon it might hang a horrible tale, was that the stopper of a very small bottle of a very singular description had been found in the prisoner's house. The stopper had been examined, and said by medical men to have belonged to a German phial, containing the kind of poison which the prisoner had used. The prisoner owned the bottle, and said that it was the property of Smith, or at his instigation. Who were the prisoner's family? It consisted only of himself, a housekeeper, and one man servant. The man-servant slept in an out-house, and the stable, and did so on the night of Thompson's death. The prisoner slept at one end of the house, the housekeeper at the other, and the deceased had been put in a room adjoining the housekeeper's.

It was proved that about three hours after midnight, on the night of Thompson's death, a light had been moving about the house, and that a figure holding the light was seen to go from the room in which the prisoner slept, to the housekeeper's room, the light now disappeared for a minute, when two persons were seen, but whether they went into Thompson's room, the witness could not swear; but shortly after they were observed passing quite through the entry into Smith's room, into which they entered, and in about five minutes the light was extinguished.

The witness would further state, that after the person had returned with the light into Smith's room, and before it was extinguished, he had twice observed some dark object to intervene between the light and the window, almost as large as the surface of the window itself, and which he described, by saying, it appeared as if a door had been placed before the light.

Now in Smith's room, there was nothing which could account for this appearance; he had been in a different part of the house, and neither cupboard nor press in the room, which, but for the bed, was entirely empty, the room in which he dressed being at a distance beyond it. The counsel for the prosecution then concluded what he had to say. During his address, Smith appeared in no way to be agitated or disturbed, and equally unmoved was he while the witnesses testified in substance what the opening-speech of the counsel had accused him of. The jury to Lord Mansfield addressed the jury. He told them that in his opinion the evidence was not sufficient to condemn the prisoner, and that if the jury agreed with him in opinion, they should acquit him. He then left them, leaving their seats, the jury agreed that the evidence was not sufficient.

At this moment, when they were about to render a verdict of acquittal, the prisoner addressed the jury. He said he had been accused of a foul crime, and the jury had said that the evidence was not sufficient to convict him. Did the jury mean that there was any evidence against him? Was he to go out of the court with suspicion resting upon him? After all, he was unwilling to do. He was an innocent man, and, if the judge would grant him the opportunity, he would call his housekeeper, who would confirm a statement which he would make.

The housekeeper had not appeared in court. She had concealed herself, or had been concealed by Smith. This was considered a dark sign against him. But he himself would call her, and she would state as the reason, not that he was unwilling that she should testify, but knowing the excitement, he was fearful that she might be bribed to give testimony contrary to fact.

He begged the jury to remember that the circumstances he knew; she might then be called, and he explained. If her testimony does not confirm my story, let me be condemned.

The request of the prisoner seemed reasonable, and Lord Mansfield, contrary to his usual practice, granted it. The prisoner went on with his statement. He said he wished to go out of court relieved from all suspicion, which were resting upon him. As to the poison, by means of which the stranger was said to have died, he knew neither the name of it nor the effect of it, nor even the existence of it, until made known by the counsel. He called all God to witness the truth of what he said.

And then, as to Mr. Thompson, he was a perfect stranger to him. How should he know what articles of value he had with him? He had never seen him, and such articles at Hull, he might have lost them on the road; or, which was more probable, he had otherwise disposed of them. And if he died by means of the fatal drug, he must have administered it.

He begged the jury to remember that, his premises had been repeatedly and minutely searched, and that not the most trifling article that belonged to the deceased had been discovered in his possession. The upper part of his body had been searched, but this he could only say, he had no knowledge, and had never seen it before it was produced in court.

One fact had been proven, and only one. That he would explain, and his housekeeper would confirm his statement.

appearance of the light. After remaining a few minutes in his room, finding himself better, he had dismissed her and retired to bed, from which he had not risen, when he was informed of the death of his guest.

Such was the prisoner's address, which produced a powerful effect. The witness, in a very firm and impressive tone, and in a simple and artless manner of the man, perhaps not one present doubted his entire innocence.

The housekeeper was now introduced, and examined by counsel for the prisoner. She had not heard any part of the statement of Smith, nor a single word of the trial. This succeeded her cross-examination by the counsel for the prosecution. One circumstance which was put before the jury, was, that while the prisoner and the housekeeper were in the room of the former, something like a door obstructed the light of the candle, so that the witness could not see it. What! the door, she said, but she was not sure. She made no objection. There was no door in the room which could account for this. Yet the witness is positive that something like a door did, for a moment, obstruct the light, and she saw the candle. She needed explanation. The housekeeper was the only person that could give it. Dismissing to probe this matter in the end in the bottom, but not wishing to excite her alarm, she asked her a few more important questions; and among others where the candle stood while she was in Smith's room?

"In the centre of the room," she replied. "Well, and was the candle, or cupboard, or whatever you call it, opened once or twice while it stood there?" She made no reply. "I will help your recollection," said the counsel. "After Mr. Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet, did he shut the door, or did it remain open?"

"He shut it." "And when he replaced the bottle in the closet, he opened again, did he?"

"He did." "And how long was it open the last time?" "Not above a minute."

"Well, and when open, would the door be exactly between the light and the window?" "I would."

"I forgot," said the counsel, "whether you said the closet was on the right hand of the left hand side of the window?"

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## FRONTIER INCIDENT.—Baptist Roy, the Frenchman.

I will relate one case of this sort, because I know the party, by name Baptist Roy, a Frenchman, who solicited, and I am sorry to say, in vain, a compensation for his bravery, from Congress. It occurred at "Cote sans Dessein," on the Missouri.

A numerous band of northern savages, amounting to four hundred best of the nation, into which himself, his wife, and another man, had retreated. They were hunters by profession, and had powder, lead and four rifles in the house. They immediately began to fire upon the Indians. The wife melted and moulded the lead, and assisted in loading, occasionally taking her shot with the other two. Every Indian that approached the house was sure to fall. The wife was killed. She became impatient to look on the scene of execution, and see what they had done. He put his eye to the port hole, and a well aimed shot destroyed him. The Indians perceived that their shot had taken effect, and gave a yell of exultation. They were excited, and by means of their slacking of the fire, to approach the house, and fire over the heads of Roy and his wife. He deliberately mounted the roof, knocked off the burning brands, and escaped unscathed. The housekeeper was the only person that could give it. Dismissing to probe this matter in the end in the bottom, but not wishing to excite her alarm, she asked her a few more important questions; and among others where the candle stood while she was in Smith's room?

"In the centre of the room," she replied. "Well, and was the candle, or cupboard, or whatever you call it, opened once or twice while it stood there?" She made no reply. "I will help your recollection," said the counsel. "After Mr. Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet, did he shut the door, or did it remain open?"

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## Duty of Our Government.

We, as a nation are placed in a position, geographically, politically, physically, and intellectually, such as never before was inhabited by man. We are in it that we are so slow to grasp on the full enjoyment of our inheritance, that we have never conceived a system of education, in any degree corresponding to our large privileges.

Let the shrine of Mammon, erected on the shores of the sea on the banks of every navigable stream, and at the terminus of every railroad—let the floating palaces on the ocean, and the pompous residences on the land, be our corner. "Out of the heart are the issues of life," and the heart of the nation is expanded far enough to take in the gold regions of California, the brand and fertile plains of Texas and Mexico—to desire, with a thirst that will not be allayed, the beautiful islands of Cuba and Haiti, but humanity, except as a more producing animal, finds no place there—while of Duty, of a God of justice, and of love and mercy, they have not even dreamed.

Individuals there are many, very many, it is to be hoped—who have never given their hearts and their souls into the keeping of the Almighty Dollar, but the great majority have no aspiration higher than that, and are hence all the more the nation. Even in regard to intellectual education, the arguments in favor of its general diffusion are almost always held still upon the dollar.

The Government was formed for the protection of the people, and for the purpose of furnishing them with the means of progress, of advancement, and of continued improvement; but thus far it has entirely neglected to furnish means for the improvement of our physical system.

Cattle, sheep, swine, the plants, and even mineral productions, are placed under the fostering care of either National or State Governments; but man, except accidentally, has never yet had a bounty offered for the premium system.

It is not demanded that the Government should take upon itself the entire management of its children, as was done by the Spartans of old, neither should those who are so unfortunate as to possess but an imperfect physical or mental development be neglected or neglected. The human genius of the age, and the genius of the Government, that the blind, the deaf, the dumb, and the idiotic, shall have the care and fostering protection of the governing power, and this demand has been cheerfully complied with.

For no other purpose is money so lavishly and freely expended as for training the minds of our children, and for the physical system as well as the mental capacities of these unfortunate, but the public have not felt the demands of an equally imperative duty, which it owes to those who are not thus physically unfortunate, to provide adequate means for the diffusion of all knowledge in regard to the physical constitution of humanity.

Of the origin and laws of life—the means for the preservation of the individual, the poverty and capacities of the physical structure. Heretofore, those who have been among the foremost and most active in the fulfillment of the duties of education the intellect and morals of the community, have been strangely negligent of all connected with the body, either as regards its more perfect development, or its preservation from disease or derangement.

One reason why the physical part of humanity has had so little attention paid to it heretofore by all classes of men, except those who have made that their profession, is doubtless the fact of a partial and imperfect understanding of the teachings of our great and good Lord, Jesus Christ, in his parables pertaining to the body. Many Christians regard unworthy attention, and disease has been viewed as a mysterious visitation of God's vengeance for some moral law, broken either by the sufferer in person, or his immediate ancestry.

To "take no thought for the morrow," has been understood to apply to the body, and not, as was evidently the meaning of the Divine utterance, to trust in God with confidence, faith, and, therefore, the body has been allowed to suffer from the deepest ignorance of its structure and laws, and the most insane disregard of all that is necessary to preserve it in the purity and usefulness it was designed to possess.

By disregarding the body, the mind and spirit have been warped and weakened far beyond our powers of estimation; and just in proportion as the physical system has been neglected, so the conscience and the morals of the people have suffered.

A correct system of Christian education would embrace a proper exercise and culture of the body of intellect, of the moral, and the social and political; and nothing but a full comprehension of the Christian religion could have led people possessed of warm hearts and social feelings to suppose that teaching the ear to love music, and the body to move in harmony with measures, so as to express all ideas—those of sentiment and reverence, as well as of joy and mirthfulness—could in any way be contrary to the doctrines of love and purity, as taught in the Bible.

## EXTRAORDINARY DEVOTION OF A MOTHER TO TWO INFANT CHILDREN.—The Hagerstown (Md.) Herald records the death of Mrs. J. C. in an old lady in the ambulance in that town, and adds:

"About forty years ago, a son and daughter of this old lady both became idiotic, were brought to the same house of infirmity. Soon afterward, the mother left her home, and those of her children, who were taking care of themselves, took up her residence at the same house with her afflicted and helpless offspring, and watched over them and ministered to their wants, as a mother only can do, until the body and moral infirmities attending the aged, disqualified her for a longer discharge of this noble duty. She was worth about ten thousand dollars in her own right when she was immured herself in this unattractive building, but she cheerfully surrendered all the comforts and enjoyments which such pecuniary comfort afforded—nevertheless the ties of friendship and gave up the pleasures of society, that the might become a mother's love upon those who most needed it. What a proof of the intensity of that love! What a feat for the records of Heaven!"

ADVANCE.—A man who is making money ought to be especially careful to guard against this insalubrious cure—the intense love of money. If he at any time feels the hideous influence of avarice waving at his heart's strings, let him turn about and direct all his energies toward the expiation of the fatal moral disease which has made its appearance in his bosom. Let him change his course without delay, and for if there is any delay, avarice, like an oriental conqueror, will soon utterly devastate his whole nature, and leave him a thing to be despised and spit upon. Let him immediately become generous and charitable, and by cultivating those better feelings which may be left, he will have nothing for avarice to prey upon. In this course his safety lies, and he cannot neglect it without irreparable injury.

Flowers.—The name is suggestive of all that is fresh and lovely in nature. The gems that sparkle in her drapery—the rich embroidery and the glittering ornaments of her garter and her simplest robes—the pearls that gleam in her hair, and the diamonds that adorn her crown, are all the jewels that enrich and beautify her fair person—are they not sweet flowers? Who loves flowers? The highest and the lowest, the rich and the humble, those who are adorned with high talents, and those of inferior capacity—all unite in this one sweet sense of the beautiful. It is a sad house that has no flowers in it; a hard and harsh soul which can let the summer-time glide away, and never pause to look upon the beauty of the flowers of nature. We may expect to find the exquisite blossoms of our own land, and rare exotics, in the lovely dwellings of the rich; and we see humbler, but not less lovely, in the homes of the poor, as carefully cherished and cherished as their means and limited time will permit, even though it be in a small flower in a little pot, struggling for life in a sunny garret.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The Cincinnati Com. says: The success of Dr. Caroline Brown in the practice of medical profession in this city has been a great triumph for the cause of woman's rights. The strong minded dame in country road near Cincinnati, six young ladies of good families and superior education, have applied for admission to the Eclectic Medical College at the approach of term. The editor of the Boston Bar says that the situation of corresponding clerk in one of the large wholesale houses in that city, is filled by a lady, who writes a beautiful, rapid hand, and fulfills the duties of her position in complete satisfaction of her liberal employer.

SIMILITUDES FROM THE VEGETABLE WORLD.—The fringes which surround the bees, though trampled under foot; it furnishes the bees with stores of pure honey, without asking or receiving the credit of it. Meekness and disinterestedness.

The morning glory makes a fair show at sunrise, but withers as it becomes hot. Excitement with our principle.

To cut off the top of the dock does no good; its roots must be eradicated. Sin is like dockweed.

The thistle has a beautiful blossom, but it is so armed with spines that every body abhors it. Beauty and temper.

"Do you suppose New port this season?" asked a pretty woman of old Roger. "No, ma'am," said he, "I most decidedly prefer old port." The lady smiled and so did Roger soon after.—[Post.]

A writer in the *Republican* states that there exists in Russia a bureau "for the regulation of public opinion in England, France and the United States," and that it has "unlimited sums of money at its disposal, and borders of agents at its command."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. The President has appointed Wm. H. Crawford Post Master at Jefferson City.

At Cork, a bill-sticker, recently, in posting some bills relating to Purgatory, stuck one over a railway announcement, which, at a little distance, read—"Reduced Fares to Purgatory."

Always do the best you can with the expectation of being rewarded by your kind friends for not doing better. You will thereby preserve a good conscience and avoid disappointment.











## LUMINARY.

PARKVILLE, TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1853.

## AGRICULTURAL.

**To Correspondents.**

We shall be glad to receive letters on agriculture from our friends in different parts of the country. We prefer letters which condense into as small space as possible hints on practical improvements in farm operations, and the results of any experiments. We like to have farmers tell their neighbors, through our columns, what successful methods they are pursuing in their farm operations.

## Origin of Soils.

In the last number of the Farmer we alluded to the fact that the *isogenic* ingredients of soils are derived from the mechanical action and decomposition of rocks which are exposed on the face of the globe. The crust of the earth, it is composed of rocky bodies, differing in their structure and composition. Thus we have what geologists call stratified and unstratified rocks; and these are subdivided into primary, secondary, and tertiary rocks. These rocks are the basis of the soil, as well as composition, the granite, clay, limestone, chalk, gypsum, quartz, &c.

Earth is therefore variously composed according to the rocks that have supplied the particles, and the fertility of soils depends in a great measure, on a proper blending of these. To illustrate this, let us imitate the natural formation of soil on a small scale.

First, then, we pulverize say a few pounds of sand and rock or quartz, this will furnish the siliceous or sandy element of the soil, but would be very unproductive of itself. We add, then, a few pounds of pulverized clay or feldspar, and the aluminous or clay constituent, but still our soil is imperfect. We now add some pulverized lime rock, granite, &c., and by the combination find that we have siliceous, aluminous, and iron, potash, magnesia, and all the essential ingredients of a fertile soil.

In this process we have imitated what nature has done for us. The primitive transition and secondary rock have been, by upheavals and convulsions of nature, broken up, thrown on the surface, pulverized by friction, and acted on by air, water, frost, carbonic acid, &c., until they have been brought into a condition suitable for use.

We have now laid the foundation for the study of soils. It does not require analysis of the chemist to determine the predominance of some one or more of these elements. Some soils are composed almost entirely of *silex* or sand; others of *aluminous*, or clay, while in others there is a good combination of all the elements we have mentioned. These latter are, of course, the most productive.

But all these combined, only furnish the inorganic ingredients of soils, and without other elements, would still be barren. All fertile soils are mixtures or less of decomposed organic matter afforded by dead plants and animals. This is termed the organic constituents of soils, and the amount of it is determined by the dark color of the soil. (Indiana Farmer.)

## Thoughts in an Amateur's Garden.

It is a beautiful spot, a creation of genius and taste, as much so as the costly painting or the elaborate piece of statuary. Carving in dirt is as much a fine art as carving in marble. It is as much called for in the capacity and skill in execution, as the products of any school of art. And when the design of the amateur gardener is carried out, his handwork is as capable of impressing the soul as the painting or the statue.

There are many such spots brought up with more or less of culture in the vicinity of all our cities and large towns. Here and there they are found in the country, bright gems amid the surrounding wastes. Their proprietors, in the main, are gentlemen in easy social circumstances, and, by reason of their social position, have an extensive influence. Whatever may be said of the defects of many gardens, the bad taste and unbecoming arrangement of the landscape or selection of fruits, shrubs, and flowers, they are so far in advance of the ordinary farm-house and outgarden, that they serve as models and exert a good influence. The very sight of fine ornamental trees and flowers, even though the selection is not the best, is suggestive to the man who has neither by his own door. And those private gardens, though they were only seen from the highway, are a boon to the country. Every tree and shrub planted by the amateur is a silent preacher to the wayfarer, bidding him go and do likewise. Every useful, well kept yard in front of a dwelling is an open-air school upon aesthetics, and is doing something to improve the rural taste, and to cultivate the love of home among our countrymen.

How beautiful these cultivated grounds about the dwellings make a country, the traveler and the foreigner can vividly recall. "One can feel the atmosphere of beauty and refinement about the epitome of admiration on her rural beauty, and his praise are so justly due to the way-side cottages of the humble laborers, whose primitive condition of life is far below that of our numerous small householders, as to the great palaces and villas. Perhaps the loveliest and most fascinating of the cottage homes, of which Mrs. Hemans has so touchingly sung, are the *chateaux* of the dwellings in that country, dwellings for the most part of very moderate size, and so gracefully and so common in all the most thriving and populous parts of the Union, but which, owing to the love of horticulture, and the taste for something above the merely useful, which characterizes their owners as a class, are, for the most part, radiant with the bloom and embellishment of the loveliest flowers and shrubs." This rural culture gives the rich of Boston the greatest advantage. The good work is well begun, and there are no weeds in our country can boast of so many attractive and tasteful homes.

These amateur gardens are doing much to cultivate the taste of the country for horticulture and horticulture; and with a little attention on the part of their owners, they might be made much more efficient in this good work. Moral reform is said to begin with the house, and the house is the first step toward the improvement of the soul. Then they brought a wooden fence; only eight feet high. When he was sitting there in the corner, his little grandchild, about four years old, was playing on the floor, near him, with some pieces of wood.

"What are you making," said the father, smiling.

"I am making a trough," answered the child, for father and mother to eat from, when they are old and I am growing big."

The man and his wife looked at each other in a way that said, "I am growing big."

He admires the few well-kept gardens he sees in the suburbs of the market-town he frequently visits. But he cannot name the shrubs and flowers that please him, and does not know how or where they are to be procured. He admires a pleasant house as much as any one, and will go as far as his neighbors in adorning his house. But he sees little around him to cultivate his taste, or to make him dissatisfied with his present treeless house. He wants but the stimulus of good example, and the knowledge of trees, shrubs, and flowers, to make him serious in rural improvement.

Now, there is a very wide field of usefulness for our amateurs; a wide field of benevolence that will tell upon human improvement and happiness quite as much as other schemes of philanthropy that make far more noise in the world. We know that many of them are not strangers to this labor of love, as the improving farmhouses and cottages for miles around them bear ample testimony. But they do little for improvement among their neighbors, either from the apprehension that their gifts of plants and flowers would not be appreciated, or that the practice of giving to all applicants would subject them to troublesome demands upon their time. There is no doubt ground for both these apprehensions in many cases; but suppose half the plant and flower societies, which send out from their gardens about eight hundred owners in as many different homes, how much happiness would they confer, and how much would they do to cultivate the taste of the neighborhood? There are few shrubs or flowers in any private garden that would not be prized by others who do not possess them. Plants are prolific, and many of them are multiplied with very little labor. A very small patch of strawberries will, in a single season furnish young plants enough to stock scores of small gardens in the neighborhood. Now suppose a gentleman should give out word, in any way most convenient to himself, that on a given day he would furnish each friend as called at his garden with young plants enough to stock a strawberry-bed; could he make the day-work of his gardeners any more profitable than the common good, or for his personal gratification?

Plants are prolific in good, and the little time of the gardener, wisely directed, will serve to distribute hundreds of packages among neighbors and friends, to cheer and adorn their homes. Even fruit trees might be distributed without any very large outlay of time or capital. Seedlings are constantly sowing themselves, and these are easily budded with the chosen fruit. If a young tree were sent out every year, they would accomplish much in due time, by cultivating a taste for tree-planting. Scions and buds, in their appropriate season, might be distributed with much less difficulty.

The happy results of such labors among amateur gardeners may be seen in the suburbs of Boston, Hartford, New York, and other places, where the weekly horticultural shows afford the best facilities for the distribution of seeds and plants. The wonderful transformation which front yards and gardens have undergone in the vicinity of these cities, is greatly rendered throughout our country. Let our amateurs put their hands to the work in earnest, and the needed reform in the exterior of our homes will soon be wrought.

SEASON, CORN, &c. In all the western country, with slight local exceptions, the corn crop is greatly satisfactory. The corn crop in all the northwest is large beyond example, the breadth planted and the uniformly good appearance of the crop, being everywhere the same. A few miles together, are continuous cornfields. The oats crop is also very fine, the burden being large on the ground, and the grain heavy. Wheat proved to be excellent at the harvesting, though the quantity on the ground was less in many sections than in former years. The hay crop is also good.

The season is scarcely peculiar for anything, but for the frequent frosts which have occurred during it. With the exception of a dry time in July, the rain has been abundant and seasonable in the country west of the Lakes. Michigan at one time suffered somewhat from drought. We have had our usual pair of hot spells of weather, occurring at the right time—once in June and the other in August. There may still be some heat in September, but we do not look for any unusually extensive hot weather. On the whole, gratings would seem to be the natural and general expression. (Prairie Farmer.)

REAS.—Some people are fond of beer—very little is made here, and it is mostly brought from the north. We give it on the faith of the Maine Farmer. It may be very superior. "Take one pint of corn and malt it in a little soft water, and in one pint of molasses and one gallon of water; shake them well together, and set it by the fire, and in twenty-four hours the beer will be excellent. When all the beer in the jar is used just add more molasses and water. The same corn will answer for six months, and it will be fit for use in twelve hours, by keeping the jug which contains warm. In this way the whole ingredients found in making a gallon of beer will not cost over four cents, and it is better and more wholesome than cider."

In housekeeping, as in architecture, the demand is not so much that great amount of effort be made and the abundance be provided, as that the right things should be had and used. A few lineaments will make conduce more to beauty than abundant ornament; so a few well chosen and well cooked dishes satisfy better than an ill chosen variety.

THE OLD MAN AND HIS GRANDCHILD.—There was once an old man, whose wife had become dim, and his ears deaf. When he was at the dinner table, he could hardly hear the words of his wife, and she could not hear his. One day he was sitting at the table, and his son and daughter-in-law were much displeased at this, at last they made their old father sit in a corner behind the stove, and gave him food in such a way that he would not look towards the table with wet, longing eyes.

One day his shaking hand let his little high fall and it was broken. The woman looked at it and said, "only eight feet high. When he was sitting there in the corner, his little grandchild, about four years old, was playing on the floor, near him, with some pieces of wood."

"What are you making," said the father, smiling.

"I am making a trough," answered the child, for father and mother to eat from, when they are old and I am growing big."

The man and his wife looked at each other in a way that said, "I am growing big."

## INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

PARK &amp; CUNIFF.

WILL GIVE TO ITS READERS IN AS SHORT AND AS INTELLIGIBLE A MANNER AS POSSIBLE THE MOST VALUABLE INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

We shall give the general news of the world from all quarters, both in our own and foreign countries, and all political movements both at home and abroad. We shall also give the proceedings of public meetings, legislative and otherwise, and of importance to the community at large, and endeavor from time to time to furnish our readers with all the latest news of importance to the dweller in the Missouri valley.

The political principles will be Democratic—The Editor will be a free and independent expression of opinion, tempered in all cases with reason, judgment and a decent respect for the opinions of others. We hope to conduct our paper, that we will be a free and independent expression of opinion, tempered in all cases with reason, judgment and a decent respect for the opinions of others. We hope to conduct our paper, that we will be a free and independent expression of opinion, tempered in all cases with reason, judgment and a decent respect for the opinions of others.

We shall endeavor to give our readers the most reliable and accurate information on the following topics: The political principles will be Democratic—The Editor will be a free and independent expression of opinion, tempered in all cases with reason, judgment and a decent respect for the opinions of others. We hope to conduct our paper, that we will be a free and independent expression of opinion, tempered in all cases with reason, judgment and a decent respect for the opinions of others. We hope to conduct our paper, that we will be a free and independent expression of opinion, tempered in all cases with reason, judgment and a decent respect for the opinions of others.

The current literature of the day will not be neglected. Literary extracts will be made from our best reviews and Magazines, keeping in view a high moral tone. New works, and the new inventions, will be noticed. There is now in the west an intelligent and energetic class of writers, who are constantly producing valuable contributions to the literature of the country. We shall endeavor to give our readers the most reliable and accurate information on the following topics: The political principles will be Democratic—The Editor will be a free and independent expression of opinion, tempered in all cases with reason, judgment and a decent respect for the opinions of others. We hope to conduct our paper, that we will be a free and independent expression of opinion, tempered in all cases with reason, judgment and a decent respect for the opinions of others.

We shall select articles for the Industrial Luminary from the best agricultural Journals of the day, and articles from practical writers on the above subjects. Occasionally a column or more of the paper, will be given to an extensive review of the markets of the country, and the prices of the various commodities. We shall also give our readers the most reliable and accurate information on the following topics: The political principles will be Democratic—The Editor will be a free and independent expression of opinion, tempered in all cases with reason, judgment and a decent respect for the opinions of others. We hope to conduct our paper, that we will be a free and independent expression of opinion, tempered in all cases with reason, judgment and a decent respect for the opinions of others.

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## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE!

THE PUBLISHER OF

SCOTT'S WEEKLY PAPER.

ENCOURAGED by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon his paper for the last seven years, and believing that the great reduction of price will materially aid in extending the circulation, he has resolved to reduce the price of his paper to one cent per copy.

THE FAVORITE FAMILY NEWSPAPER. He has spared neither pains nor expense to make his paper the most reliable and accurate in the country. He has just put in a NEW STATE-POWER PRINTING PRESS which was manufactured in order with an especial view to improve the mechanical appearance of his paper. He has contracted with a new firm to furnish a better article of paper than heretofore used. He has also secured the services of a new firm to furnish a better article of paper than heretofore used. He has also secured the services of a new firm to furnish a better article of paper than heretofore used.

THE CONTENTS OF THE PAPER will continue to be of the highest order, and will be made more valuable by the addition of a new series of first-rate stories. The paper will be made more valuable by the addition of a new series of first-rate stories. The paper will be made more valuable by the addition of a new series of first-rate stories. The paper will be made more valuable by the addition of a new series of first-rate stories. The paper will be made more valuable by the addition of a new series of first-rate stories.

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## HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

NEW VOLUME COMMENCED.

125,000 Copies Printed.

THE June Number commences the Fourth Year and the Volume Harper's New Monthly Magazine. It has now reached a thirty-third edition of the Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Thousand. It is the most popular and successful of all the magazines published in the United States. It is the most popular and successful of all the magazines published in the United States.

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## IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN LUCH PRICE.

ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE.

Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, and one to the Agent or Distributor of the Club.

From all places has come the spontaneous expression of opinion that the Home Gazette has thus far been the PUREST AND BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER published in the United States; but with this testimony has also come the expression of opinion that it is the most moderate and the most successful of all the magazines published in the United States.

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